FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**INDIVIDUALS OF THE 1920S - MATCHING IDENTIFICATIONS**

**A. MARCUS GARVEY B. HENRY FORD**

**C. GUGLIELMO MARCONI D. WRIGHT BROTHERS**

**E. CALVIN COOLIDGE F. WARREN G. HARDING**

**G. BESSIE SMITH H. LOUIS ARMSTRONG**

**I. LANGSTON HUGHES J. DUKE ELLINGTON**

**K. F. SCOTT FITZGERALD L. THOMAS ALVA EDISON**

**M. JOHN SCOPES N. CHARLES LINDBERGH**

**O. AMELIA EARHART P. SUSAN B. ANTHONY**

**Q. CARRY NATION, WCTU R. AL CAPONE**

**S. A MITCHELL PALMER T. SACCO & VANZETTI**

**U. A PHILLIP RANDOLPH V. JACOB LAWRENCE**

\_\_\_\_\_1. He was not the inventor of the automobile, but he was the first to mass produce one – the Model-T, or “Tin Lizzy,” which came in “any color you like, as long as its black.”

\_\_\_\_\_2. She was one of the most well-known advocates of Prohibition and a member of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union. Eventually, the 18th Amendment was passed banning the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcohol in America.

\_\_\_\_\_3. He was a well-known bootlegger, moon shiner, rumrunner, and gangster, who sold alcohol illegally during Prohibition in Chicago.

\_\_\_\_\_4. This African-American militant leader was the founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the founder of the “Back to Africa” Movement in New York City, a forerunner of “Pan-Africanism.”

\_\_\_\_\_5. The inventors of the airplane, December 17, 1903 at Kitty Hawk, NC was their first flight.

\_\_\_\_\_6. She was the first woman to complete a transcontinental flight; later, her plane would be lost over the Pacific Ocean and she is presumed dead.

\_\_\_\_\_7. This Italian was the inventor of the radio, which revolutionized communication in the United States of America.

\_\_\_\_\_8. She was the leader of the Woman’s Suffrage Movement in America and led the way to the passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote. Unfortunately, she did not live to she her movement achieve its victory in 1920.

\_\_\_\_\_9. This president died in office in 1923; his administration was infamous for its corruption: members of the “Ohio Gang” took bribes, and Albert T. Fall was convicted of embezzling money during the Teapot Dome Scandal.

\_\_\_\_\_10. This man was convicted of teaching the theory of evolution in Dayton, TN, in the summer of 1925.

\_\_\_\_\_11. This “Silent” president was a believer in isolationism and laissez-faire economics. He stated, “The business of the American people is BUSINESS!”

\_\_\_\_\_12. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1927 in The Spirit of St. Louis, and gained great fame.

\_\_\_\_\_13. This New Orleans born cornet-playing jazz superstar is often credited with “inventing” the musical form of jazz. He was world famous for both his playing and his singing. Nicknamed “Satchmo,” he sat in with almost every major figure in music during his career.

\_\_\_\_\_14. This “Lost Generation” author wrote what many critics of literature consider the greatest American novel of all time – *The Great Gatsby*.

\_\_\_\_\_15. She was a jazz-blues singer of the 1920s and 1930s; some of her work is quite melancholy..

\_\_\_\_\_16. He invented the light-bulb and the motion-picture machine, among other things. These inventions changed people’s lives in the 1920s, since electrification of houses was increasingly commonplace and theatres began showing entertainment and news alike!

\_\_\_\_\_17. His poetry was considered “representative” of the Harlem Renaissance. By the end of his life, he had served as a poet, playwright, novelist, columnist, and social advocate. He was often called the “Poet Laureate of the Negro Race” during the 1950s.

\_\_\_\_\_18. This conductor was considered a major innovator in jazz music during the 1920s and “swing music” of the 1930s and 1940s. He was the first black conductor to play Carnegie Hall.

\_\_\_\_\_19. These Italian immigrants were executed in 1927 on scant evidence.

\_\_\_\_\_20. He was an African-American labor union leader (The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters) who rose to prominence in the 1920s.

\_\_\_\_\_21. He raided and deported radicals during the 1920s: communists, socialists, anarchists, and anyone else he considered an enemy to the public – with or without evidence against them.

\_\_\_\_\_22. This African American artist of the 1930 and 1940s used The Great Migration – a movement of African-Americans from Southern communities to Northern cities during and immediately after World War I – as one of his central themes.